## WASHINGTON

Another Sharp Letter from Secretary McCulloca to Commissioner Rollins.

MUNICIPAT INUUBLES.

sussuge in the Senate of the Bill to Place the Conito in the Hands of the Radicals.

Progress of the Tax Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1868,

The Municipal Troubles at the Capital. The Mayor of Washington ad interim called a mee ng of the City Councils this afternoon. Only the conservative members and the white republican Alderman from the First ward came together. The City Hall chambers having been locked upon them they adjourned to the law buildings in the same neighborhood. They passed a resolution ssed to the bank in which corporation funds are kept, directing it not at present to honor any difficulties shall have been adjusted. Action was also taken to ascertain by what authority the Chief f Police had excluded them from the City Hall. The Police Board, whose next meeting will be on Thursday next, will inquire into all the circumterim to-day handed Mr. Bowen a letter concluding s follows:-"Being advised by counsel, and fully be lieving that the two Boards have acted strictly in accordance with law in the premises, I have equest that you will immediately vacate the office of Mayor of said city, the duties of which you are now exercising, until such time as the question touching your right to said office shall have been properly determined by competent authority. Mr. Bowen laid the letter aside, to be read at his convenience. The Register continues to draw and the Mayor to the salaries of officers; but as the accounts are overdrawn, if for no other reason, they are not paid.

Minister Johnson and Senator Sumner. Senator Johnson, our new Minister to England, will resign his place in the Senate in a week and proceed immediately thereafter to his next post. The Senator denies the statement that Sumner opposed his confirmation. On the contrary, Sumner made a very feeling speech in favor of the appoint

General McMahon to Be Nominated Minister to Mexico. It is now said that the name of General Martin

McMahon, of New York, will be sent to the Senate for confirmation as Minister to Mexico. The Chinese Embassy.

Mr. Burlingame and the two leading Chinese went, as they had intended, on an official visit to the State Department to-day, the purpose and performance of which will be revealed at the proper time. Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame afterwards paid a unmber of visits to private friends. The Chinese of all grades having no paricular business on hand wandered after their own sweet, free will all over the city. One might be seen in the pillars in front of the Capitol and another in vicinity of Washington Monument measuring the altitude of that abortive pile of masonry in his mind's eye. But the principal numer, including the cook and barber, were found on Pennsylvania avenue wondering at the millinery stores and wrapt in admiration of the trangely melodious sounds of divers barrel organs. They were grateful enough to say at the end of their erambulatory inspection that the principal avenue & Washington afforded them a good time generally -morrow they will be, perforce, Sabbatarians. mother Sharp Communication from Secretary McCulloch to Commissioner Rollins.

The following, in addition to the corresponden which has already taken place between Commissioner llins and the Secretary of the Treasury concern ing the recent letter of resignation of the former, was to-day sent to Mr. Rollins, endorsed upon the cation which was ag ain returned.

This communication is partial, because it attributes the present deranged condition of the internal revenue service to the removals and appointments made by the President, while it must be clear to the mind of the Commissioner that this demoralization is attributable in part to the antagonism between the Executive and Legislative branches of the government, which has prevented harmony of action between them in regard to appointments and to the Tenure of Office act; but mainly to the high duties upon distilled spirits, tobacco, &c., which have upon distilled spirits, tobacco, &c., which have created an irresistable temptation to fraud on the part of revenue oficers, as well as on the part of manufacturers, dealers and others. It is incorrect in that it alleges that the numerous recommendations of the Commissioner for removals of assessors and collectors, even for the grossest misconduct, had been always disregarded, while the truth is that in all cases in which recommendations for removals were accompanied by evidence of incompetency or misconduct on the part of the officers the recommendations were promptly responded to by the President, it is unjust and disrespectful to the President, because the records of the Bureau show that the falling off of the revenues in the districts in which removals were made by the President in 1866, was not comparatively greater than in the districts in which no changes took place; that, in fact, the revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, during which the removals were made, were entirely satisfactory, coming up very closely to the liberal estimate of the department, while the demoralization of the service and the decline of the revenues have chiefly occurred during the present fiscal year, long after the officers removed by the President had been reinstated, or others whose nominations had been approved by the President. It was for these reasons, and no other, that the communication could not be received, and it was returned to the Commissioner. The return of it is also justified by the fact that copies of it were sent to the press before it was handed to the Secretary. It must, therefore, have been intended for the public rather than for the files of the department. HUGH McCULLOOH, Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury Department, June 18, 1898.

General Buchanan Sustalined by the Government in his Course at New Orleans.

General Buchanan Sustained by the Govern

ment in his Course at New Orleans. Major Keeler, of General Buchanan's staff, reached here last evening with despatches for General Grant relating to affairs in New Orleans. To-day the Major, accompanied by Colonel Mann, one of the members of Congress elect from Louisiana, visited the President, the Secretary of War and Genaral Rawlings, General Grant being absent, and laid the matter before them. The result was that the following instructions were sent about four o'clock this afternoon to General Buchanan by order of General Schofield, approved of by General Grant through

GENERAL BUCHANAN:—Your action is sustained, the officers elected under the new constitution cannot be installed without your consent until the time fixed by act of Congress. It is deemed advisable for you to await the act of Congress, now about to become a law before permitting the Legislature to meet cr officers to be installed.

The Money Required for Additional Bounties The transmission to the House by the Secretary of War of an estimate from the Paymaster General, Mr. Here the mount of money necessary to be appropriated to meet the payments of additional bounties, has created something of a sensation among the great economizers of the radical party, and has caused a pretty severe twinge of compuned the too the first of the payment of the members of the Board of Aldermen and Common thon to be felt by the advocates of additional bounty in Congress. It appears, however, that the estimate in question was presented through a misapprehension of the case. Some time in February last Mr. Stanton called upon the Faymaster General to send in an estimate of the namount of money that would be needed for the payment of additional bounties in the first half of the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1868. In compliance with this demand the Paymaster General submitted an estimate, fixing the amount that would be needed up to becomber, 1868, at \$25,000,000. Whether this estimate was called for by a Congress contain committee is not known. Mr. Stanton, however, never laid it before Congress. When Secretary Schofield, in clearing off the business that had accumulated in the War Department, found this estimate has a clear of the committee of the business that had accumulated in the War Department, found this estimate has a clear of the committee of the committee of the business that had accumulated in the War Department, found this estimate has a clear of the committee of the business that had accumulated in the War Department, found this estimate her transmitted it to the committee having charge of these matters. From the present understanding of the law it is unnecessary for Congress to make any further appropriation for the payment of the additional bounts. The Texaspecifying the amount of money necessary to be appropriated to meet the payments of additional

sury Department construes the bounty clauses contained in the Appropriation act approved July 28, 1866, as sufficient warrant to pay all requisitions the of Paymaster General on this account, the Paymaster General being the ein directed to pay all those bounties out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Although there is no necessity for an especial act of appropriation to meet the payments of additional bounty, the money will nevertheless be paid out of the Treasury, and there is not the slightest opportunity presented to practise stood that the amount estimated to met the requirements of the division of referre claims in paying the additional bounty during he fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, is \$45,000,000, \$25,000,000 of which will be needed up to next December. This sum, it is expected, will be sufficient to pay up all existing claims, and when disbursed will make a by the Thirty-ninth Congress of \$75,000,000.

A Women's Rights Committee Asking for

A deputation, consisting of Mrs. Josephine Gut-fing, Mrs. Mary Corner, Professor J. K. H. Wilcox, George T. Downing (colored) and Mrs. Julia Archi-bald Holmes, waited upon the House District of Columbia Committee at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The object of the visit was to impress upon the committee the propriety of enfranchising the women of the District. There were present the women of the District. There were present the women of the District. There were present Messrs. William H. Koontz, Martin Welker and William Williams, members of the House. Speeches were made by Professor Wilcox and Dames Grimn and Corner. Professor Wilcox read a lengthy address, which was signed by several ladies and gentlemen, among them Judge Olin, of the Supreme Court, and his lady. The interview seemed to impress the

Contracts Awarded for Carrying the Overland

Mail.
The Post Office Department to-day awarded the contract for carrying the overland mails to Carlton Spaids, ot the California Stage Company, at the rate of about \$100 per day, between the termini of the Pacific Railroad—a distance of about nine hundred miles. The mails over this route have heretofore been carried by Wells, Fargo & Co. This time, however, they were the highest bidders. They have also had the contracts for carrying the lateral or side mails on this route, but this time lost them also, with the exception of one from Bear River Junction to Virginia City, Nevada. The Oregon mail, which leaves Salt Lake City, was awarded to C. M. Lockwood, of Oregon, whose bid, it is stated, was \$75,000 per annum less than that of Wells, Fargo &

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—Michael Coyle Brennan to be stant surgeon in the navy, William Brown to be assistant surveyor of customs for Hannibal, Missouri; George J. Anthony, collector of internal reve-Weekly Financial Statement.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day was \$457,000. Notes of the denomination of \$1 and \$2 received amount, in addition to the above, to \$234,000.

The shipments for the week were as follows : Assistant Treasurer at New York \$200,000
Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans 30,000
United States Depository at Buffalo 35,000
National banks and others 159,625
The United States notes forwarded were as foi-

To Assistant Treasurer at Charleston. \$40,000
Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans 50,000
United States depository at Buffalo 20,000
National banks 87,140
The United States Treasurer holds in trust for national banks at this date:-

100,150 Total to date.....\$308,307,911 From this is to be deducted-

Leaving in actual circulation to this date. \$299,907,625 Conscieuce Money. Department by to-day's mail for deposit in the "Con

science Fund." It is from Lawrence, Mass. Army Resignations Accepted.

Special orders from the War Department announce that the resignations of the following officers have been accepted by the President to take effect from

the dates set opposite their names:-First Lieutenant Samuel Conley, Fourth artillery, July 1.

Assistant Surgeon G. L. Porter, July 16.
Assistant Surgeon L. E. Wilcox, July 1.

The Chase Movement in Washington. [From the Commercial Advertiser of yesterday evening.)

Washington, June 13, 1868.

The democratic politicians are very busy here. The chase movement is evidently gathering strength and is sustained by the administration as a means of dividing the republicans and breaking down the radical influence. Assurances have been received here from New York to the effect that the nomination of Chase will be sustained by leading republicans there. The Chase platform as now presented is, a frank acceptance of all the accomplished events of the war, both financial and political; the submission of all disputed points to the decision of the Supreme Court; a return to specie payments; a strict economy and contraction of national expenses; universal amnesty, and the relegation of the suffrage question to the respective States under the authority of the constitution. The return of Chief Justice Chase from Richmond is looked for with interest, when a consultation and comparison of views will take place that will decide the question of his nomination. It is believed that the Pendicton men will not offer any serious opposition to Mr. Chase, in case it should be clearly proved that his nomination is essential to the success of the party. The names of Governor Engitsh, of Connecticut, and Haight, of California, are spoken of for the second place on the ticket.

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

## SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 13, 1868.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO. Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a protes Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. 1., presented a protection of one hundred and twenty citizens of Colorado against the admission of that Territory under the pending bill, on account of the sparsity of population and the consequent heavy taxation to support a State government, and pronouncing it contrary to the wishes of the people, who at the election had treated the question of admission as a dead issue, and claiming that the Senators seeking admission are not the choice of the people. It was laid on the

are not the choice of the people. It was laid on the table.

FUNISHMENT OF CAPITAL OFFENCES.

Mr. TRUSHULL, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill in addition to an act passed March 1, 1864, for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States. He explained that it extends the time in which men guilty of capital offences against the United States may be punished, and that it arises out of a particular case in which the limitation is likely to expire. The bill was passed.

THE WASHINGTON CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lowa, called up the bill relating to the contested elections in the city of Washington.

lating to the contested elections in the city of Washington.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., asked an explanation of the amendment reported by the committee for the District of Columbia authorizing the Mayor to make a temporary appointment.

Mr. HARLAN said that under existing laws the subordinate officers are appointed by the Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, which being now in a disorganized condition it is impossible for them to act. It was necessary to fill some of them, and the amendment authorized the Mayor to make temporary appointments, the bill as it stood having empowered him to make permanent ones.

right to make that investigation, and if the courts have not jurisdiction in the matter he Mr. Hendricks) would cheerfully vote to give it them, but in the meantime the prima facie case should stand.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., moved to postpone the special order, the Bank bill, until Monday, at one o'clock, which was agreed to.

The Senate then again took up the bill first under consideration.

Mr. Davis offered the following amendment:—
And be it further enacted, That the Mayor of the city of
rashington shall not hold any other office or place of trust,
onor or profit under the United States in the District of
clumbic or describer. Washington shall not hold any other office or place of trust, honor or profit under the United States in the District of Columbia or elsewhere.

Mr. Davis said that he did not know how many offices the Mayor holds, except that he is the Postmaster of Washington and a clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Harlan explained that Mr. Bowen had been disbursing clerk of the Senate, but had resigned the office. He said if the President thinks the offices of Mayor and Postmaster incompatible he can make a change in the latter office.

Mr. Davis asked how many offices the Mayor has left.

left.

Mr. HARLAN inquired whether the information would guide the Senator in his vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAVIS replied in the negative. He thought the office of Mayor enough for one reasonable man.

Mr. HARLAN was of the opinion that if any man could discharge the duties of two Mr. Bowen can, paying a high tribute to the character of that gentleman.

Mr. HENDRICKS pronounced it contrary to the emocratic principle that no man should hold two offices.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., suggested the amendment was a reflection on the President, who has the

omes.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Neb., suggested the amendment was a reflection on the President, who has the power of removal.

Mr. Hendricks asked if the Senator did not consider the Tenure of Omeo law constitutional.

Mr. Thayer said yes, but presumed that the Senator should be consistent with his own action.

In reply to a question of Mr. Fessenden, (rep.) of Me., Mr. Harlan explained that the present law requires for the Mayor only the certificate of the Commissioners of Election to the Councils prior to taking the oath of office; for Council Boards their certificates to the Register, who als to notify them of their election, which had been done in this case.

Mr. Davis withdrew his amendment and offered another, forbidding the Mayor to receive pay or emolument of any other office.

More debate ensued, wherein Mr. Fessenden condemned the action of the Commissioners of Election in marking and throwing out the votes of the Twelfth infantry.

Mr. Hendricks called the yeas and nays, saying he would like to know the judgment of the Senate on the principle of holding more than one office, whether it is to be abolished.

Mr. Nye, (rep.) of Nev., said Senators had the cor-

Mr. Nyz, (rep.) of Nev., said Senators had the corrective power in their own hands; that they had great claims upon their great leader, and could, doubtless, persuade him to make a change.

Mr. Thayre, in the same spirit, appealed to democratic Senators not to thus reflect upon the President

Mr. Thayer, in the same spirit, appeared to demo-cratic Senators not to thus reflect upon the Presi-dent.

Mr. Hendricks replied that he perceived the Sena-tor does not regard the Tenure of Office bill as hav-ing been constitutional, after all, since he was of the opinion that the President can turn finen out of office. He reiterated that a democratic law still stands upon the statute book forbidding any man from receiving salaries for two offices by federal appointment, thus establishing the principle.

salaries for two offices by federal appointment, thus establishing the principle.

Mr. Nyz denied that that law was passed by demicratic votes. He asked the Senator if there is not the same impropriety in being nominated for two offices at the same time and whether there should not be an amendment forbidding the latter also. (Laughter.) For instance, he said, take the offices of Governor and President. It seems to me to be against the spirit of that all democratic law. (Laughter.)

Mr. TBAYER Added that he still held the opinion expressed by him that the President has no power to remove officers, but reminded the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks) that a few weeks ago he had voted in favor of the contrary view, which was, in fact, the decision of the Senate.

Mr. Davis asked if the Senate acquitted on that decision?

Mr. DAVIS ESECT II to clision?
Mr. Thayer said it most emphatically did not. He pointed out that thirty-five Senators had pronounced against it, and again suggested that the majority should not take a view opposite to that which they

should not take a view opposite to that which they then held.

Mr. Hendricks asked whether the Senator admitted the right of the President to remove the Postmuster of Washington,

Mr. Hayre replied in the negative.

Mr. Nyre said that nothing in the law prevents it since the term of Bowen expired in March last.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., asked Mr. Harlan what officers now have the right to certify as to the vote, and whether there is now any provision by which a contested election can be tried.

Mr. Harlan read the law, and explained that in the case of the Mayor no certificate of election is given other than that of Commissioners of Election for each ward to each of the Council Boards, whereupon he is required to take the oath of office.

Mr. Fessenders—Does not the outgoing Mayor give the certificate?

Mr. Harlan—Not at all, sir. He proceeded to say

the certificate?

Mr. HARLAN—Not at all, sir. He proceeded to say that in the case of the members of the Council Boards the returns are to be made to the Register, whose duty it is to notify each party of his election.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Has that been done?

Mr. HARLAN—That has been done on this occa-

Mr. HARLAN—That has been done on this occasion.

Mr. Davis asked why, when there was a contested election, one candidate being installed the other should be denied the right of appeal to the courts.

Mr. Harlan replied that that was the very thing the committee had attempted to do here.

Mr. Davis asked further why not leave the parties to their prima face rights under the laws existing when the election took place instead of intervening other evidence.

Mr. Harlan repeated that the bill provides the remedy described by the Sanator allowing those prima face elected to assume their offices, but permitting the other claimants to contest in the Supreme Court of the District.

Mr. Buckalew, (dem.) of Pa., explained that Mr. Bowen had been appointed Disbursing Clerk only during the investigation of the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate, and only holds the Post Office until a successor is appointed.

Mr. Davis then withdrew his amendment by consent, and offered the following:—

And be it further enacted, That the Mayor of Washington

And be it further enacted. That the Mayor of Washington shall not receive the pay or emoluments of any other office. He said the Mayor could thus hold another office ad interim, as in the case of the Secretary of the In-

He said the Mayor could thus hold another office at interim, as in the case of the Secretary of the Interior acting as Attorney General.

Mr. Fessenders all he understood that the duty of the Commissioners of Elections was simply to receive and return the votes. Certain of them, after receiving the votes according to the list, made a return accordingly, but the next day they undertook to purge the list and made a new and different return, assuming to strike out the votes cast lilegally and giving a certificate of election which gives the office prima facie to others than those first returned.

Mr. Harlan explained that after the registry was made and before the election Congress passed a law defining the qualifications of voters, restricting voting by soldiers in the regular army here, saliors or marines, to those who have resided in the District for one year before the election. He further explained that on the day of the election a number of soldiers, principally of the Tweifth infantry, presented themselves at the Fifth ward and voted, having been previously registered, the judges of election marking the votes and checking them on the back, believing them not to be legal votes; that at the conclusion of the election the result was certified, but on a close examination it was ascertained that these votes would change the result to the Register of the city, and the Register then issued his certificate to the parties.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Was the vote by ballot, and if so, how did anybody know how these parties voted?

Mr. HARLAN—I am unable to answer that question.

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Mr. HARLAN—I am unable to answer that question.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Was there any authority of law for so doing?

Mr. HARLAN—I am unable to answer that question.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether the registers and the commissioners making the certificates were the same or different persons?

Mr. HARLAN—Different persons.

Mr. FESSENDEN then inquired how commissioners who are merely to receive votes can go behind and check bailots and mark lists?

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., asked under what law they could be prohibited from so identifying the votes?

they could be prohibited from so identifying the votes?

Mr. Fessenden—The answer to that is that it interferes entirely with the theory of our elections by ballot, which was never known in any place that I have ever heard of.

Mr. Hows said if there was any law preventing it there had been a violation of it. If not it would be an interference with the freedom of action of the Commissioners to prevent them doing it.

Mr. Fissenden replied that in his and other States it was the duty of those at the polis to receive the votes of all registered without question.

Mr. Hows repeated that there is no law to prevent the ascertainment of the true result of an election; that some tribunal is authorized to examine the return.

return.
Mr. Fessenden said such tribunal was to be found

cate of the Register as on the certificate of the Commissioners, and argued further that Congress, being satisfied that the adjudication lately made was improper and unjust, could require a readjudication by a higher tribunal.

Mr. Fressenger insisted that the fundamental idea of our theory of the ballot was its secrecy, and expressed surprise that the Senator (Mr. Howe) should claim that a ministerial officer has the right to do anything which is not prohibited by law. Such an officer can lawfully do nothing with regard to his office which he is not charged to do. He would not argue the question whether the votes which were marked should or should not be thrown out, but looked with alarm on the proposal to legalize an infringement of the sanctity of the ballot.

Mr. Prezinghuyener, (rep.) of N. J., agreed with the last speaker in his opinions regarding the ballot, but held that the Commissioners were justifiable in marking the votes of such persons as were only nominally voters, since subsequent to the registration of the soldiers it had been decided that they had no right to vote.

Mr. Correstre said a few words in favor of the bill,

the soldiers it had been decided that they shall right to vote.

Mr. Corbert said a few words in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Hendricks, who read and commented on the various passages of the election laws to show that after registration was concluded and the time had passed for objection to individual names on the exhibited lists the Commissioners had no right whatever to say that any one who had registered was not a legal voter. He further contended that after the election returns were made the functions of the Board had ceased and the Commissioners had no nower to reverse their action any the functions of the Board had ceased and the Commissioners had no power to reverse their action any more than any private citizen. The legality of the soldiers' votes had been decided according to the forms of law, and this bill was simply an attempt to legislate men into office who had not been elected. As well might the Legislature of a State attempt to deprive a Senator of his seat by passing a law requiring some new certificate of his election after he had duly qualified as a member of the body. He considered that the bill was wrong in principle and inconsistent in its provisions, since it allowed the Mayor to hold office on prima facie evidence, but made a different regulation in regard to the Councilmen.

consistent in its provisions, since it allowed the Mayor to hold office on prima facie evidence, but made a different regulation in regard to the Councilmen.

Mr. Harlan claimed that the bill made no difference between them, but allowed those officers to hold their places on the same evidence, namely, the certificate of the Register.

Mr. Hendricks rejoined that the existing law made the Register only the agent to give notice of the decision and certificate of the Board of Commissioners in the case of the Mayor, and that the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen were the sole judges of the qualification and election of their own members. He therefore moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to provide that all the officers who had received certificates under the existing law should hold their offices until legally dispossessed.

The amendment was rejected.

The question being on Mr. Davis' amendment, it was lost by a strictly party vote 7 to 21.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the words "satisfactory evidence," and insert "regular official returns," saying the Commissioners appointed by the district judges to receive the votes had done so, and after their legal duties were complete a part of them made out another return, which was exceeding their duty. He pointed out that it is not the regular official return which it is proposed to give in evidence, but are they illegally subtituted for it? He explained the effect of the correction, which gave the ward to Bowen instead of Gwin, saying it was not a return, but a statement of the Commissioners laid before the Register, from which he made out a return; but the regular official return was made by them to the Mayor prior to that time and by him proclaimed. He drew a parallel between the present attitude of the Regislature when Mr. Stevens and some other members withdrew and set up a house of their own. He proceeded to denounce the attempt to get up an interference by Congress in favor of one party, saying every presumption was in favor of one party, saying every

was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out section two, providing for the punishment of obstruction in office of any person holding a certificate of election by fine and imprisonment, which was rejected without a di-Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., offered the following

Be it enacted, That this act shall not extend to the contest election now pending in the said city, but that the said ele-tion shall be decided in the court which shall have jurisdicts of the same

of the same.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill then passed without a division.

TEMPORARY LOAN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. CATELL, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

At haif-past four o'clock the Senate went into ex-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1868. DIVIDENDS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION. The House met at eleven o'clock. On motion of Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., the Comptroller of the the amount of dividends declared by the National Banking Association since its organization, amount carried to the real estate account, &c.

amount carried to the real estate account, &c.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The SPRAKER proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. Ellor, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau, reported a bill to pay \$5.26 to Champe Carter, Jr., late Sub-Assistant Commissioner in Texas. After a discussion and explanation the vote was taken by yeas and nays, when it appeared that there was no quorum present. Then there was a call of the House, on which call ninely-seven members answered to their names. The vote was again taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, offered a resolution calling on the President for further information, documents, &c., in regard to the treaty for the lands of

was passed.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, offered a resolution calling on the President for further information, documents, &c., in regard to the treaty for the lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians, and requesting him to withhold such treaty from the Senate.

Mr. Streyns, (rep.) of Pa., expressed the hope that there would be a thorough investigation of the whole matter by the Committee on Indian Affairs. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lynch, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill to amend the act of July 29, 1850, to provide for holding courts of the United States in case of sickness or other disabilities of the Judges of the District Court, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill relative to lands sold for non-payment of federal taxes or under judgment or decree of the United States Courts in the States lately in rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Myers, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey, deceased.

Mr. Washeusurg, (rep.) of Ill., inquired as a question of order whether this bill had not been reported before and disposed of by the House.

The Speaker replied that the bill had not yet been read.

The Speaker replied that the bill had not yet been read.

The bill was thereupon read. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to hear the application of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey for the re-extension of a patent of the 30th of May, 1846, for the improvement in machiney for cutting screws, and the application of the heirs of Mr. Harvey for the re-extension of the patent of the 18th of August, 1846, for the improvement in machinery for dressing screw heads, and to grant an extension for seven years from the 30th of May, 1867, and the 18th of August, 1867, respectively, such extension to be only for the benefit of the widow and legal heirs of Mr. Harvey, and the rights of holders of the machinery to be protected.

Mr. MYKRS demanded the previous question.

Mr. STRYENS, of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table, remarking that he had helped to kill the bill three times and he wanted to help kill it the fourth time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., demanded to have the re-

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., demanded to have the report read.

The Sysaker ruled that the gentleman had not the right to demand the reading of the report pending the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Myers whether this was the same patent the bill to renew which had been deteated two or three times before.

Mr. Myers replied that it was a different bill. He asked his colleague (Mr. Stevens) to withdraw his motion to lay the bill on the table, offering on his part to withdraw the call for the previous question.

Mr. Stevens—No, sir. This is the old wood serew concern, raised for the night time in its ghostly form on a division of the House.

On the motion to lay on the table there appeared to be forty-eight members in the affirmative and fifty

on a division of the House.

On the motion to lay on the table there appeared to be forty-eight members in the affirmative and fifty in the negative. The yeas and nays were demanded on the pending question.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over until the morning hour on Friday next.

Mr. Logan, trep.) of Ill., gave notice that he would next Monday move to suspend the rules to offer a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to select a site for the capital of the United States, on account of the disregard of the law and of the disloyal element constantly showing itself in Washington, in such bitterness towards loyal people, and in the disregard of the authority of the United States.

The House then, at twenty minutes past twelve, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of N. Y., in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

The section before the committee was that relating to banks and bankers (section 113), on which debate was ordered to be closed in ten minutes. The ten minutes allowed for debate was occupied by Mesers.

O'Nelli, (rep.) of Pa., Logan and Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio.

Mr. O'NEILL argued against the increase of tax on

hio. Mr. O'NEILL argued against the increase of tax on Mr. O'NEILL argued against the increase of tax of circulation.

Mr. Logan argued on the propriety of taxing banks on government deposits.

Mr. Garrislo argued in favor of taxing deposits rather than circulation, the average amounts of de-

posits being double that of circulation, and consequently the same rate of taxation would produce twice as much on deposit as on circulation. Country banks were not receiving interest on their deposits in the New York banks, and, therefore, there was a plethora of money in New York and a scarcity in the West.

ie West.

Finally the question was taken on the amendment
flered by Mr. Price, (rep.) of lows, last night, as
codified to reduce tax on circulation from oneixther one per cent per month to one-twelfth of one
er cent per month, or from two to one per cent per

sixtheof one per cent per month to one-twelfth of one per cent per month, or from two to one per cent per annum.

On a vote by tellers there were 51 voting in the affirmative and 51 in the negative. The chairman voted in the affirmative, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to add to the section a tax of one-quarter of one per centum each month of the average amount of public moneys in their possession to the credit of the Trensury or of any disbursing officer of the United States, which was agreed to.

month or section to the track the United States, any disbursing officer of the United States, any disbursing officer of the United States, was agreed to.

Mr. RANDALL moved to add to the section a provision that no money authorized to be collected under this bill shall be deposited in a national bank in any city or place where a treasurer or assistant treasurer of the United States is located, which was treasurer of the United States is located, which was treasurer of the United States in any city or place where a treasurer or the United States is located, which was treasurer of the United States in located, which was treasurer of the United States in located, which was treasurer or the United States in located, which was treasured to the United States in located to the States in located to the United States in located to the States in located to the United States in located to the States in located to the United States in located to the States in located t

treasurer of the United States is located, agreed to.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to amend the section by increasing the tax on deposits from one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one per cent per month, or from one-half to one per cent per annum,

month, or from one-half to one per cent per annum, which was agreed to.

Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., moved to strike out the provise exempting savings banks from taxation on their deposits, which was rejected.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., moved to amend the section by taxing United States bonds owned by banks two per cent per annum, which was rejected—25 to 76.

section by taxing United States bonds owned by banks two per cent per annum, which was rejected—25 to 75.

The section as amended imposes a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money other than public moneys of the United States; a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent each month on the average amount of public moneys on deposit; a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent each month on the capital beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, and a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent on the average amount of circulation.

Section 114, which taxes State banks ten per cent on their circulation, on being read, Mr. Morrell, (rep.) of Pa., moved an amendment providing that the section shall not apply to banks that are in liquidation and which have not issued notes for circulation for more than one year, which was agreed to.

Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me., moved to postpone the operation of the section until the 1st of June, 1870.

After arguments by Messrs, Peters and Pike in favor of the amendment and Mr. Schenck in opposition the motion was rejected.

Mr. Trimble moved to reduce the tax from ten per cent to one per cent, which was rejected.

Mr. Trimble moved a substitute to tax the national and the State banks alike, which was rejected.

Mr. Hubbard, (rep.) of W. Va., offered a new section to ax United States interest hearing bonds.

cent to one per cent, which was rejected.

Mr. Trimble moved a substitute to tax the national and the State banks alike, which was rejected.

Mr. Hubbard, (rep.) of W. Va., offered a new section to tax United States interest bearing bonds, whether held by any person, bank, association, company or corporation, one per cent per annum.

Mr. Holman proposed a substitute for it, taxing united States bonds one and a half per cent per annum, which was rejected—25 to 77.

Mr. Hubbard saked leave to withdraw his amendment in order that he might change its verbiage.

Mr. Holman objected.

Section 116, taxing brokers' sales, was not amended. Section 116, taxing brokers' sales, was not amended. Section 116, taxing brokers' sales, was not amended. Section 116, taxing brokers' sales, was not attended. Section 116, which levies a tax on the use and possession of certain articles, having been read, Mr. Robinson, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the first paragraph of the section providing for a tax on carriages, gold watches, musical instruments, billiard tables, gold and sliver plate, &c. He expressed his conviction that the bill would never pass, and that therefore every hour spent upon it was wasted, and he gave notice that he would move to strike out each paragraph as it was read.

Mr. Schenck—The gentleman from New York expresses very strong opinions about this bill. If we attached more importance to what he said it would hurt the feelings of the committee considerably, but as it is we are not very much discouraged. We have had thus far nothing but opposition from the gentleman. Being an economizer of time and unwilling to run the session into the dog days, he proposes not to contine himself to voting against the bill, but to move to strike out each section and paragraph and in that way kick the bill to death as by grasshoppers. That would be a strange saving of time. I wonder exceedingly that the pentleman, democrat as he has turned to be, should reserve himself till we had reached a proposition to tax gold watches,

whigs.
Mr. Robinson—Yes; and the gentleman has got

Mr. Robinson—Yes; and the gentleman has got away from me.

Mr. Robenok—But as the gentleman thinks it is wrong for me to say that he has turned democrat, I will relieve him by showing what kind of a democrat he has turned to be; he wants to relieve from taxation gold watches and plate and carriages.

Mr. Robinson—It is out of compliment to the other side of the House; I do not want to subject them to the trouble of having their chests and drawers hunted for plate.

Mr. Schenk—The gentleman from New York moves to strke out a paragraph taxing luxuries and is thus proving his democracy. I hope the motion will not prevail.

The Chairman was proceeding to put the question when Mr. Robinson addressed him.

The Chairman said that no further debate was in order, that he would be glad to extend courtesy to the gentleman, but that the question must now be put.

Mr. Robinson said be did not ask for courtery to

Mr. Robinson said he did not ask for courtesy, he

Mr. Robinson said he did not ask for courtesy, he asked for right.

The CHAIRMAN—The right is to enforce the rules.

Mr. Robinson—I rise to propose a parliamentary question, which the Chair will rule to be in'order. Seeing that my friend from Ohio, who was formerly a good whig—

The CHAIRMAN interrupted the remarks of Mr. Robinson and put the question on the motion to strike out the paragraph, which he declared lost.

Mr. Robinson all this time was trying to be heard, while the Chairman was hammering with his gavel and members were calling to order.

The CHAIRMAN directed the Clerk to proceed with

and members were calling to order.

The CHAIRMAN directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading of the bill.

Mr. Robinson having at length obtained a hearing said he had risen to withdraw the proposition, and that he had never in this House seen a man bawled down when he rose to do such a thing.

The CHAIRMAN explained that he had interrupted the vote to hear the gentleman's parliamentary question, and that instead of stating it the gentleman had begun to renew the controversy with the gentleman from Ohio, whereupon the Chair had gone on to put the question, as he always would do.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to say three words; but there were loud calls to order and he sat down.

The next paragraph having been read, Mr. Robinson moved to strike it out, and said that having been denied the privilege of saying three words he should move to strike out each paragraph.

On a vote by tellers there were only six voting to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. Robinson moved to strike out the next paragraph; but while the vote was being taken he rose and said that he considered himself harshly treated, but he would not revenge himself on the House; he would, therefore, withdraw the motion.

No amendment was made to section 116, taxing carriages, watches, plate, &c., except to limit the tax on pianos, organs, harps, &c., to instruments valued at over \$200, and the section ninety-seven, relating to stamps.

No amendment was made to section 117, relating

piace it before section ninety-seven, relating to stamps.

No amendment was made to section 117, relating

stamps.

No amendment was made to section 117, relating to passports.

Section 118, taxing insurance companies, having been read, Mr. Judd, (rep.) of ill., moved to amend by making the tax of one and one-half per cent apply to the net profits instead of the gross receipts. Rejected.

Mr. Stewart, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to extend the tax to life insurance companies. Agreed to.

Mr. Griswold, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the tax of three per cent on the gross receipts of the agencies of foreign insurance companies. Rejected.

Mr. Petriss moved an additional section, imposing a tax of two per cent on the gross receipts of safe deposit companies. Agreed to.

Section 119, taxing transportation companies, having been read, Mr. Twitchell, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reduce the tax on gross receipts from two and a half to two per cent.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cornell (rep.) of N. Y., moved to amend by making the tax on steamboats, &c., be in lieu of all tonnage tax. Rejected.

Mr. Coburn, (rep.) of Ind., moved to amend by camping from the tax horse railroad companies in cities and towns of less than seventy-five thousand population where their gross receipts for the preceding year do not exceed their gross expenses.

other and towns of less than seventy-five thousand population where their gross receipts for the preceding year do not exceed their gross expenses.

Mr. Pilk, (rep.) of Mo., moved to amend the amendmend by striking out the reference to population. Agreed to.

Mr. Coburn's amendment, as thus amended, was Mr. TRIMBLE, (dem.) of Ky., moved that the exemption of companies whose gross receipts do not exceed \$2,000 per annum, be extended to \$6,000. He spoke in the interest of toil road companies, which kept up the only roads that the poor people generally

spoke in the interest of toll road companies, which kept up the only roads that the poor people generally used.

Mr. Schenck said he doubted whether there was any use in arguing against the proposition where the interest of the poor men could be pleaded against the taxation of capitalists. They had heard from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield) arguments in favor of the poor man's light; from the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ferry), in favor of the poor man's lumber, and from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Barnes), in favor of the poor man's medicine, in which there were but two ingredients—one-half poison and the other half proft. (Laughter). He spoke of the street railroad companies exacting one cent additions in fare for the one-eighth of a cent which they had to pay in taxes, which was one method of making money out of taxation.

Mr. Pile said that the street railroad in St. Louis had never charged that extra cent.

Mr. Judd Spoke in defence of the street railroad companies.

After much discussion the question was taken on Mr. Trimble's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Highy, (rep.) of Cal., moved to amend by exempting from this tax the stage coach companies, and argued in support of the amendment.

Mr. Schenck replied to the argument.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Draidgs, (rep.) of Mich., moved to exempt from the tax steamboats and ferryboats whose receipts have not paid their actual expenses. Rejected.

Mr. Ingravale, (rep.) of Ill., moved to amend by

striking out two per cent on the gross receipts of transportation companies and inserting seven per cent on the net receipts. There was no justness or fairness in taxing gross receipts, and he protested against the principle.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa, opposed the amendment, and said that if the section were emasculated in the various modes proposed there would be no revenue derived under it, and he would be in favor of striking it out. There was no tax more justly imposed than that on transportation. He admitted that it was a burden, but it was a burden which must be borne for some years to come.

Mr. Ingersoll's amendment was rejected—22 to 75. At length debate was closed on section 119.

Mr. TRIMBLE moved to exempt from the tax companies whose gross annual receipts do not exceed \$4,000 instead of \$2,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Cobb, (rep.) of Wis., moved a proviso that railroad companies which had received grants of land from the government of the United States shall pay four per cent on their gross receipts. Rejected.

Section 120, taxing express and telegraph companies, having been read,

Mr. Schenck moved to reduce the tax on express companies from three to two and a half per cent on the gross receipts. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck moved to tax the gross receipts from railroad sleeping cars two and a half per cent.

Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck moved to tax the gross receipts on telegraphs three per cent.

Messrs. Allison and Hooper, members of the

Mr. SCHENCE moved to tax the gross receipts on telegraphs three per cent.

Messrs. Allison and Hooper, members of the Committee of Ways and Means, expressed the opinion that it was the understanding of the committee that the tax on telegraph companies should also be reduced to two and a balf per cent, and did not know any reason why there should be a distinction between the tax on express and on railroad companies, which was now the same.

Mr. SCHENCK did not understand that the committee had taken any action this morning on the question of taxing telegraph companies.

Mr. GRISWOLD confirmed the statement of Mr. Schenck.

Mr. Griswold confirmed the statement of Mr. Schenck.

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of Ill., moved to reduce the tax on telegraph companies to two per cent.

Mr. Covode, (rep.) of Pa., argued in favor of taxing the telegraph companies the same as express companies. He had some experience of the relative profits of those enterprises, as he had money invested in each, and he knew that he got no dividends from the telegraph stock, while he did get dividends from the express stock.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment to the amendment was rejected, and Mr. Schenck's amendment to tax telegraph companies three per cent was agreed to.

The Washinston Contested Elections Bill.

The committee rose at five minutes before five o'clock, and a message from the Senate having previously been received with the bill relating to elections in the city of Washington, Mr. Schenck moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, in order to dispose of that bill.

Mr. Holman called for the letters, but the hour of five o'clock having arrived, at which time it has been, by unanimous consent, ordered that the House adjourn, The House adjourned.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, MINISTER TO

ENGLAND. The nomination and confirmation by the Senate of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James is an event that will be received with satisfaction by the entire people of the United States. It is also particularly gratifying that the Senate for once rose above partisan considerations and unanimously confirmed the distinguished Marylander, whose great abilities, unquestioned purity of character, both in public and in private life and sterling patriotism, have made him one of the most popular and best respected men in

been born in Annapolis on the 21st of May, 1796. His parents, highly respectable and comparatively wealthy persons, gave him an excellent education, which he obtained at St. John's College. He graduated therefrom when about seventeen years of age, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of his father, the well known Chief Justice Johnson, of Maryland. Two years subsequently (1815) he was admitted to the bar of Prince George county, and began the practice of his profession under the most favorable auspices. In 1817 he moved to Baltimore, the place of his legal residence ever since, and in that city rose rapidly to prominence as one of the ablest legal minds of his The reputation he obtained was so extended that in 1819 (we believe) he was appointed State Attorney, and in 1820 was further promoted by an appointment as Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors. This office he held for a little over a year, when he reland, to which he had been elected for two years, At the end of his term he was re-elected by a large majority, but after retaining his seat for one year resigned, in consequence of his political duties inter-fering materially with his extensive professional duties. For nearly twenty years afterwards Mr. Johnson kept aloof from politics, devoting his time to the law, and winning a reputation for legal ability such as few men in this country have obtained. In-deed, it has been said by many of the most prominent members of the bar that as a legal mind and as a lawyer Mr. Reverdy Johnson' is the equal of any member of his profession, and that but few are mas-ters of law and equity to the extent that he is.

After remaining in private life for some twenty years the distinguished gentleman appeared again in public as a Senator to Congress from the State of Maryland, he having been elected to that high position by the Legislature of his State in 1845. Having been offered the position of Attorney General of the but four years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Fillmore from the Presidential office, the subject of this sketch once more resumed the practice of his profession, his practice being now confined almost entirely to the Supreme Court of the United States. During this period he also aided in preparing seven vol umes of reports of decisions in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which are now regarded as very valuable works of reference by the legal profession In 1861 Mr. Johnson was a delegate to the celebrated Peace Congress, and made earnest and able, though unavailing, efforts to stay the storm of war which was threatening the country. During the following year he was, for the last time, elected a Senator to Congress for the term beginning in 1863 and ending in 1869. In 1862 the difficulty which arose between General Butler and the Consul of the Neth erlands at New Orleans calling for judicial investigation Mr. Johnson was appointed by the government to visit the Crescent City and ascertain the merits of the case. In his report he pointed out with remarkable clearness and accuracy that the hero of Big Bethel had exceeded his powers and had ordered certain seizures—the cause of the dispute—in defiance of all law, whether civil or military. For this report he was for, if we are not mistaken, the first time in his life charged with having been influenced by improper motives in rendering his decision. His reply to this aspersion was of such a convincing character that it effectually silenced the clamor of his enemies, or rather the friends of General Butler, and raised Mr. Johnson higher yet in the estimation of the public. Throughout the war he supported the Union cause, and gave his hearity support to the suppression of the rebellion. At the same time he opposed, with great earnestness, every measure introduced into the Senate which tended to violate the constitution or to lower that instrument in the estimation of the people. When the war had ceased, and the Southern States had submitted in good faith, he earnestly urged their readmission to representation, without delay, and without imposing conditions which would tend to degrade the Southern people in their own estimation, or which would cause them to regard with bitterness their failure to achieve independence. At the same time he favored such guarantees as would hereafter prevent the recursive and the sections of the republic in continual anagonism. For many months Mr. Johnson labored assistionally, and devoted his great abilities to the work of restoration on a constitutional basis. The fact that he, with the handful of conservatives in the Senate, failed to inducence the radical element is of too recent occurrence to need a restatement here. The terrible condition of the South soon after the fail elections of 1896 induced Mr. Johnson to vote for the first Reconstruction bill, and also to vote in favor of its passage over the Prestant's of the south soon after the fail elections of 1896 induced the southern States to their passes over the determined to burden the country with a military despotis with remarkable clearness and accuracy that the hero of Big Bethel had exceeded his powers and had ordered certain seizures—the cause of the dispute—